

American Research Center In Egypt, Inc.

NEWSLETTER



A FITTING MEMORIAL TO A GIFTED TEACHER

The Treasurer of the Center has just received from Miss Ellen M. Cushman a gift of five hundred dollars, in memory of Louise Kossuth Green, "who loved Egypt and enriched the lives of many people by her successful teaching of ancient history in the Junior High School of Montclair, New Jersey. She visited Egypt in 1909, and her memories of her trip became living pictures to her pupils." It is pleasant to think that some of the Fellows appointed by the Center to work in Egypt may be able to carry on the torch lighted by a gifted teacher half a century ago.

APPOINTMENT OF FELLOWS FOR 1964-1965

The Committee on Grants of the American Research Center in Egypt has awarded the following fellowships for study in Egypt during the coming season:

Jere Bacharach, Ph.D. candidate, University of Michigan.

Project: Study of numismatic evidence relating to early Mamluk economics.

Charles E. Butterworth, Ph.D. candidate, University of Chicago.

Project: Relationship between politics and rhetoric in Medieval Islam and beginning of research for a dissertation on Averroes' Commentary on Aristotle's Rhetoric.

Robert H. Colescott, Associate Professor of Art, Portland State College.

Project: Comparative Study of Contemporary Egyptian Art, in Relationship to its Pharaonic, Coptic, and Ancient Islamic Predecessors.

Jacob Geerlings, Professor of Languages and History, University of Utah.

Project: To catalogue, describe, collate, and, if possible, record on microfilm documents in the Greek Patriarchal Library, Alexandria.

Hans Goedicke, Assistant Professor, Oriental Seminary, Johns Hopkins University.

Project: Collation of inscriptions in connection with the preparation of a corpus of the historical documents of ancient Egypt in translation.

Malcolm Kerr, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of California in Los Angeles.

Project: A study of Egypt's development since 1952, with particular reference to the development of new institutional forms which reflect the efforts of the leadership toward utilization of national heritage and national traditions.



Trevor J. Legassick, Assistant Professor of Asian Studies, Indiana University.

Project: Evolution of the modern novel in Arabic.

Donald P. Little, Ph.D. candidate, University of California in Los Angeles.

Project: Comparative study of the historians of the reign of al-Malik an-Nasir and a biographical-historical study of Mamluk amirs who defected to the Mongols.

Pierre A. Mackay, Ph.D. candidate, University of California; Lecturer in Greek, Bryn Mawr College.

Project: A study of the geography of the Eastern Mediterranean in early Islamic and Byzantine times.

Elizabeth Reifstahl, Former Assistant Curator of the Department of Ancient Art and Librarian of the Charles Edwin Wilbaur Library in the Brooklyn Museum.

Project: To study the background of the ancient City of Memphis for a projected book to follow her recently published Thebes in the series "Centers of Ancient Civilization."

George T. Scanlon, Director of the Center's Excavation at Fustat.

Project: The excavation of the early Arab town at Fustat.

Bernard G. Weiss, Ph.D. candidate, Princeton University.

Project: Muslim view of language and importance of this view for the various branches of Muslim learning, philology, rhetoric, jurisprudence, and dogmatic philology.

Kent Weeks, Assistant, Department of Old World Archaeology and Physical Anthropology, University of Washington.

Project: Identification of anatomic and pathologic findings among skeletal remains in Nubia and Lower Egypt.

Charles Wendell, Ph.D. candidate, Assistant Professor of Arabic, University of California in Los Angeles.

Project: Social and cultural conditions in the late Mamluk period.

THE CENTER'S EXCAVATION AT FUSTAT

At the present writing (mid-June) work is still going on at the site of the ancient Arab capital of Egypt, under the direction of Dr. George T. Scanlon, who has submitted the following report on the trials and rewards of excavation.

22 May 1964

After ten weeks of work at Fustat, nothing is more amusing or sobering than rereading my sanguine words in the last Newsletter. If you recall, the total concession granted to ARCE comprised three parts, A, B, and C, to each of which I planned to devote part of the season. Well, we are still

trying to find limits to what we have uncovered in Fustat-A, and we have just four weeks' digging left. Fustat-C, where I proposed trenching towards the ancient quarry, Batn al-Baqqara, to ascertain the eastern limits of medieval Fustat, must remain untouched for this season, though it will be the scene of the first month's activity next season, and on June 1st, I shall divide my work force and spend a fortnight making soundings in Fustat-B, the proposed site of the new housing project of the Governorate of Cairo. This, too, will be more intensively worked next season, if results warrant and if our stomachs hold out, for it is exactly here that a good deal of Cairo's garbage is aerated and processed for fertilizer.

Fertilizer has been the bane of our work. The whole northern limit of Fustat-A is quite simply the Manure Company of Egypt. There all the dead animals are rendered into fertilizer, and the ovens are going all day. The wind has not shifted perceptibly in five millenia or so; so we have had to grow used to the odor; we are now grimly amused by the quick resort to handkerchiefs on the part of our visitors. Since Fustat has been the rubbish heap of Cairo throughout the Mamluk, Ottoman, and modern periods, a good part of the earth we exhume has been through seven and a half centuries of the nitrogen cycle. I decided that we should put some of this enriched soil to use, so our Quftis laid out a very nice garden, complete with a marvelously abstract Upper Egyptian scarecrow, in front of our work tent. (It might be noted here that Aly Bahgat financed eighteen years of excavation through the sale of such sabbagh, or fertilized loam.)

A real menace, in the early days of the excavation, were the dead dogs that lay about the factory premises. These dogs, when alive, roved the open mounds of Fustat in packs such as one sees in the Gizeh desert area and they, like the latter, are periodically shot by the police. At Fustat, they were left unburied, particularly on the slopes of the ayn, or water hole, used by the factory for sewage. Our Quftis were encamped not more than three hundred meters from this dismal and dangerous mise-en-scène. The very air was rife with disease, and I would have had a continuous sick-list, to say nothing of a possible epidemic in our camp (and carried into Cairo by our men or our local basket-boys), if I had not taken some action. The persons running the factory at first refused to do anything about burying the animals, which was all I asked of them. The Governorate of Cairo, generally most cooperative, could do little against the factory until an alternative site was offered to the company. Manners, appeals to healthy brotherhood, cajolery, the exercise of un-Celtic patience, effected nothing, and the miasma thickened. Yet I won by a somewhat uneconomic stratagem: I had our men dump the excavated earth into the factory's ayn, to which it had no legal right, though it was conveniently put where it was by the high table of the Nile. I let it be known that I intended to spend four months in filling that ayn, which was within our concession, and would in any case eventually be filled when the proposed new highway was laid down through Fustat.

Within the hour, the owner of the factory was on the site haranguing. I pretended to have no knowledge of Arabic, and dealt with him through the Inspector from the Department of Antiquities assigned to our excavation. The owner was told that the moment the dogs were removed, the dumping would cease. They were removed pronto; but from time to time it is assumed that my

vigilance will relax, and on three subsequent occasions, when the crows and kites have begun to circle over decaying canines, I have been obliged to call ninety men from their appointed tasks and put them to throwing earth into the ayn, until, amid cries and lamentations and buck-passing, the offending carcasses have been removed. Scholarship provides no advance training, strategic or psychological, for such contingencies; but then what is archaeology but a mode of continuous education?

The route of the proposed road I have just mentioned, which will be thirty meters wide, dictated the initial plan of our work. We gridded the first part of our concession into 50 x 50 meter squares, each subdivided into 10 x 10 meter quadrants. For the first ten days in March, we trenched in three of these quadrants and found that we were in Nile mud at depths of a meter and a half to two meters, that is, that the area in which we were working was below the shelf of the Muqattam hills, the undulating gabal surface on which Fustat was built. We then moved to another grid, through which the road was destined to pass, cleared the quadrants and trenched. Within a few days we struck buildings and the gabal, and then it was simply a matter of following the building lines into adjoining areas. The rubble we remove varies in depth from between three and a half to sometimes six meters before reaching the gabal. To date, we have worked about thirty-three quadrants and have moved approximately fifteen thousand cubic meters of earth. The Department of Antiquities very kindly made available to us a Decauville railroad, which has certainly accelerated the tempo of excavation. Our original work force of forty-four Quftis soon increased to one hundred, and it will rise to a hundred and thirty when we begin our soundings in Fustat-B.

What have we found to date? One indisputable fact -- that eleventh and twelfth century Fustat must have been the cleanest city in the medieval world. Though the streets and footpaths were quite narrow, there was not a single offending drain to annoy the nose or appall the eye; all was underground. The ingenious canalization and sanitation systems compare favorably with the best devised by Imperial Rome. Indeed, I am of the conviction that the processes of great Roman plumbing, handed down through Byzantium or perhaps the Sassanian Persian hegemony, were maintained and developed with great sophistication in the Islamic world, though they were forgotten or ignored by medieval Europe. We have uncovered seventeen pits, generally domed or vaulted, which were hewn into the gabal at great depths and connected by gutters. These pits were either cisterns or cesspools; the interconnections were put beneath pavements. A week ago, we discovered a sinuous wall providing a western boundary for our buildings. We have cleared sixty meters of it, and on closer examination, it has turned out to be an aqueduct, containing terra-cotta pipe twenty centimeters in diameter in linking sections. The integration of all these elements commands respect.

Over the earlier city we have found a good deal of secondary building, where the insides of the earlier construction had simply been filled with earth and almost completely unaligned new construction erected over the old. I say "almost," for in at least one instance the later builders had used the strong early walls as a sheath for their projects. How to date this later activity? Without saying so precisely, such authorities as Casanova and Aly Bahgat seem to have thought that there was little or no building in the area after the burning of Fustat in 1168. Very tediously, all the secondary building we have uncovered has been dismantled and the fill beneath it has been sieved. The pottery shards and water-bottle filters so yielded have

all pointed to an Ayyubid (1170-1250) provenance, whereas the coins, glass, metal, and pottery from the primary level have all been invariably Fatimid in style; one shard was actually dated on the under side 556 A.H./1161 A.D. Yet the piping system that runs through and around the secondary structures is exactly analagous to elements discovered by Bahgat in fine eleventh century structures.

With the secondary elements dismantled and with the aqueduct giving us a boundary, we have uncovered three rather complex sets of buildings, but in each set the secondary element seems to have had an entirely different function from that of the earlier structures. Thus, a bath with deep octagonal basin was built over a domestic unit, complete with courtyard and atrium, a style having its roots in Samarra. Or again, an industrial complex involving either glass or ceramics was laid upon a higgledy-piggledy arrangement of rooms and courts, some of which were hewn out of the gabal, and one square and one rectangular cistern, hewn to a depth of more than five meters and faced with brick and plaster. The third set is the largest and most difficult to conjure from the drawn plan. It contains an open court measuring 10 x 4.5 meters, and in it were found the base and part of the shaft of a fifth to sixth century marble column. It seems utterly unlike any of the domestic units published by Bahgat and Gabriel.

With the help of Mrs. Elinor Pawula, who is in charge of pottery, and of our artist, her husband, Mr. Kenneth Pawula, we are well on our way to establishing a respectable typology for Egyptian Islamic pottery, particularly for the Mamluk period. Fine elements of splendid Fatimid lustre ware from the ateliers of Sa'd and Muslim have come in, as well as a plethora of Chinese celadon shards, including a lovely small bowl with foot and half the shoulder intact -- enough, in short, to enable one to complete the design. One good cache of dirhams, originating with one of the Ayyubid princelings in Damascus, is at present in the metals bath approaching legibility. Two exquisitely thin glass ampules turned up intact at the bottom of a gutter beneath more than five meters of heaped earth and rubble; they are beautiful examples of the technological quality encountered throughout the Fatimid renaissance, as is a lovely shard of "cased" glass, thin sheets of opaque white and turquoise glass most artfully fused and then lustered on both sides with motifs reminiscent of the contemporary pottery. Then there's our bird, a fine specimen of the metalsmith's everyday art, which was once the handle on the lid of a bronze basin. The elements of the anatomy, but not the whole body, are cunningly abstracted in a manner suggestive of the fine rock-crystal animals cut in eleventh century Cairo and now part of the Treasury of St. Mark's in Venice.

Our photographer, Mr. Eric Gronborg, who was a student of mine when I taught Islamic architecture at Berkeley, has turned out to be a fine hand at cleaning metals. The other two members of the staff are Polish: Mr. Ladislav Kubiak, who has been in charge of the excavation of the Roman bath at Kom al-Dik in Alexandria and has assisted Professor Michalowski at Faras and Palmyra, is our most responsible Assistant Director and Archaeologist; Mr. Voyciech Kollontay is our Architect, who has done Herculean work in getting our site planned and gridded, has directed with great acumen the dismantling of the secondary buildings, saving elements where the relief of primary against secondary is retained for later study, and solving from heaps of fallen masonry the exact shapes of vaults and domes, the precise alignment of a

crumbled wall. They have made an excellent, spirited, and cooperative team, and I, as Director of the Fustat excavation, do but subserve and minister to their awesome talents.

George T. Scanlon

THE EXPLORATION OF MENDES

The Institute of Fine Arts of New York University has begun work at the site of Mendes in the north central Delta, under a two-year grant awarded by the American Research Center in Egypt. The project is under the general direction of Bernard V. Bothmer; the field director is Professor Donald P. Hansen of the Institute.

Mendes is not so much a site as a region comprising a number of square miles. It is marked by two large mounds, the southernmost covered with the ruins of a Hellenistic city. Work has begun at the northern mound, which seems more promising of early remains. There is no doubt that Mendes was an important center from very remote times down to the end of the pharaonic period. A shrine dedicated in its temple by King Amasis of the XXVIth Dynasty to the ram-god Khnum, the patron deity of the region, and a number of coffins of sacred rams have previously been found at the site, and it is anticipated that earlier evidence will be forthcoming.

At the present writing work is still in progress. It is hoped that some account of preliminary findings may be given to readers of Newsletter No. 53.

THE AFTERMATH OF A SEASON AT GEBEL ADDA

The work of an excavator does not stop with the closing of a dig after the season's work. Mr. Nicholas Millet reports below on his activities since striking camp at Gebel Adda. Next year will see the end of this excavation, as of most others in Nubia. Though the site will not yet be flooded by the rising Nile, communications, always difficult, will become increasingly so on account of the evacuation of Nubian towns and villages. The evacuation of Ballana, just opposite the camp, will mean the loss of nearby telegraphic communication with the outside world.

19 May 1964

Now that the Center has three expeditions working in the field, the Cairo office has been turning its thoughts to the problem of providing for our archaeologists a suitable workshop, in which the all-important homework may be done in the off season. Such a place is not easy to find. Ideally, it should combine the following elements: plenty of storage rooms with ample shelf space for objects, etc., and room for heavy equipment such as tents and camp furnishings; a laboratory where the necessary conservational work can be carried out on finds; a darkroom; lots of sinks for washing

pots and washing off the assistants after they have been washing the pots; and finally a permanent person to oversee the whole combination.

The search for a suitable place has been taking up much of my time since I came back from Gebel Adda and has led me to parts of Cairo I had never before visited. It has also renewed my acquaintance with the mysterious and useful figure so prominent in Cairo business, the simsâr. The simsâr is a real-estate (and everything else) agent, who lives in a constant of Brownian movement, collecting data on who has what and how much he wants for it. Normally, he has a staff of private eye, ear, nose, and leg men, who help him keep up to date, spending their time wandering about and interrogating doormen, servants, and policemen on the beat; it is said that they can tell when a diplomat is going to be transferred and leave his flat, even before his orders have arrived.

Some of the places I inspected under the guidance of the simsâr's men proved to be far from appealing. One basement garage had been cunningly provided with sufficient headroom by the simple expedient of removing so much of the floor that the concrete posts supporting the building sat uncertainly on pillars of brown Nile silt, producing a vaguely Carlsbadian and very upsetting effect. The floor was covered three feet deep in scraps of sponge rubber, the present occupant having a rubber importing business, and exploring it by the light of a candle (the power had been shut off to save the rubber magnate's money) was a rich emotional experience. Another quite nice little villa in the middle of the market section of Bab el-Luq, just east of the American University, would have been ideal but for the fact that it was right next door to a popular outdoor cinema that specializes in Blood and Violence. We finally settled on a ground-floor garage in a brand new building about five minutes' drive from the office, and signed the necessary contract today. Our carpenter is already measuring the space for necessary alterations and installations, and we shall move in as soon as possible, giving up the tiny flat we have been using for storage during the past year.

We have been lucky in finding a laboratory man to work with us on a part-time basis, in the person of Mr. Frode Wisty of the Danish National Museum, an able conservator who has been working in Nubia with the Joint Scandinavian Expedition and will, I hope spend some time with us in Gebel Adda next year. Mr. Wisty has had far more experience in the field than most laboratory men; he has excavated all over the Near East, and should prove to be a most valuable addition to the Center's staff.

Readers of the Newsletter will be interested to know that the annual partage of objects found at Gebel Adda has now taken place. The Committee met last week and inspected our finds, the registered list of which for this season numbered 752. Twenty-two of this number were assigned to the Egyptian collections. The Committee and the Museum authorities thus displayed their usual generosity, and they were kind enough to add that in their opinion the Adda finds were the best resulting from this season's work in Nubia. This may well have been a courteous exaggeration, for the Oriental Institute Expedition under Professor Seele certainly produced some very fine results, and Professor Plumley of the Egypt Exploration Society made a discovery of great historical importance at Qasr Ibrim.

At that place, in the course of clearing the magnificent church on the citadel, the excavators found the tomb of an archbishop, who had been buried in the full splendor of his vestments. It seems odd how the usual Christian prohibition against funerary gifts and clothing was relaxed in the case of high dignitaries of the Nubian church, but that it was so relaxed is a well-established fact, which lends to the opening of Christian graves a certain excitement which would otherwise be lacking -- there is always the faint hope of finding a bishop laid out in canonical glory, with cross and (it is hoped) book. The find in the Ibrim tomb exceeded the wildest dreams. Not only was the prelate fully robed, but at each side of his head was a fat paper scroll. On being carefully unrolled by members of the Egyptian Museum Laboratory, who happened to be within call at Wady el-Sabua, these documents proved to be nothing less than the archbishop's credentials, written in a mixed Greek and Coptic version (probably the original), with Arabic translation or summary, and in an elaborate calligraphy. Each scroll was headed with a beautiful red and gold cross in guilloche style with decorative panels. Both were of the old Roman official format, unrolling from top to bottom rather than from side to side, and the longest of the two must be at least four meters in length.

The most interesting point, however, is the date -- 1274. This is some hundred years after what we had all thought was the end of formal Christianity in this part of Nubia, since the Arab historians tell us that the Ayyubid generals expelled the bishop of Ibrim when they stormed the Citadel in 1172 or thereabout. Professor Plumley is planning to continue at Ibrim next year with a larger staff in an endeavor to finish the excavation before the deadline set by the rising Nile.

Nicholas B. Millet

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING AT GEBEL ADDA

Miss Jean Keith, a Fulbright scholar who has been associated with the Center's excavation at Gebel Adda during the past season, has contributed the following account of one of the less romantic aspects of an archaeologist's life. What she has to say may be an old story to some readers of the Newsletter, but there may be many others who have no idea of the meticulous and often dreary work of recording that is an essential part of the field work of an expedition.

An archaeological expedition might as well stay at home if it fails to keep complete records of all aspects of its work. There are several types of records that are absolutely essential, some kept while the digging is in progress and others made later, when the finds are reviewed at desk and drawing table. At Gebel Adda, vital statistics are recorded in several ways: in the "dig" Diary, in the Object Register, on the Tomb Cards, by photographs and by several types of drawings -- maps and plans of the site, careful architectural drawings and scale drawings of objects.

The Diary, as its name indicates, notes events, archaeological and other, day by day. In it are entered major finds, the circumstances of their finding, and provisional interpretation of their significance, as well as comments on the progress of work and ideas for future work.

A large ledger, the Object Register, records each object found. In it an object is entered on the day it is uncovered and is assigned a number indicating the year and month during which it was discovered. The figures 64:3:237, for example, indicate that object number 237 was found in March, 1964. Under this number, the object is described as completely and concisely as possible, sometimes with the aid of code symbols. The exact location of the find (in a specific tomb, near a certain pyramid, on the surface in a given locality, etc.) and the object number appearing on the Tomb Card (see below), if the object comes from a tomb, are all entered, together with exact measurements, a small perspective drawing and the negative number of the photograph taken of the piece, and the temporary disposition of the object.

Photographs play an important part in the records of an expedition. In addition to overall views of the site and parts of it (individual tombs, tomb groups, pyramid and chapel complexes), each object is photographed in such a way as to bring out its essential features. When circumstances demand, it is also photographed in situ, before removal to the field storeroom. At Gebel Adda a Linhof camera was used for recording objects and a Rollefex was employed primarily for field work. Polaroid prints were provided for a second Object Register kept by the Inspector from the Department of Antiquities who accompanied the expedition.

When working on a cemetery, as the expedition has been doing during much of the past two seasons, an accurate, graphic description of each tomb must be made. At Gebel Adda such drawings are made on Tomb Cards, which not only give an overall picture of each burial but also provide a detailed record of the tomb contents. Each card bears the number of the tomb and the number of the cemetery in which it is located. After a grave has been uncovered and a photograph taken, the field recorder draws a plan of the top of the vault to a scale of 1/25, in order to show the construction of the vault, the place where it was entered by plunderers, and any other noteworthy features. Directly below this plan is an end section, indicating the vertical aspects of the tomb pit, its vault and wall. The vault, generally of brick, is then removed, and the burial and its contents exposed and photographed in place. A second plan (and sometimes a third, if there is more than one layer of finds) is then drawn, showing the body and all the objects in situ. Each object is given a consecutive number, which is circled on the Tomb Card. This number corresponds to that of a small-scale drawing of the object also on the Tomb Card, as well as to that of the drawing of the object in the Object Register. Scales for these drawings vary from 1/10 for pots to 1/1 for beads, but an effort is made to keep the number of scales on any one card to a minimum. Finally a side section records a perpendicular view of the cut, the position of the body and objects, and a silhouette of the top contour of the vault.

In addition to the drawings, written notes describe the number of bodies in a tomb, with age and sex, if discernible, the sizes of the bricks used in its construction, the characteristics of the soil or rock of the tomb wall, and all other significant information that cannot be unequivocally shown in plans or photographs. All photographs of the burial are recorded by negative

number on the Tomb Card. Magnetic north is indicated on the plan and contiguous structures are noted.

When finally removed from the tomb, each registered object is drawn to scale in profile view, showing contours and decoration (often top and bottom are drawn as well), in section, to show thickness, and frequently in perspective, to show the object as it appears to the eye. It is sometimes possible to reconstruct in a drawing missing parts of a fragmentary object; such reconstruction is clearly indicated as such on the drawing. Object drawings are made to scale in pencil on blue millimeter paper and are of such quality as to render them fully descriptive and usable in publication. Each drawing bears the number of both Object Register and Tomb Card. In the case of inscriptions, a careful tracing on thin plastic becomes a permanent evidence of words carved into a stone surface which is frequently friable and difficult to preserve.

Jean Keith

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES AND NEWS

Polish Excavations in Alexandria: A Roman Bath

We owe the following account of excavations in the heart of the ancient city to the kindness of Dr. Ladislav Kubiak, Secretary of the Polish Center of Mediterranean Archaeology, who is presently Assistant Director of the excavation of the Center at Fustat.

Kom al-Dik was formerly a huge hill, right in the middle of Alexandria; on its summit was a Napoleonic fort. Over the years, archaeologists have gradually leveled the site, and the demands of an expanding city have whittled away its edges. Recently the Egyptian Department of Antiquities requested the Director of the Polish Center of Mediterranean Archaeology, Professor K. Michalowski, to undertake further research, which offered a unique opportunity for digging very near the center of the ancient city.

Excavation started in the autumn of 1960 and has since been carried on almost without interruption. The site was gridded by trial pits of 10 x 10 and 10 x 20 meters, a number of them reaching 10 meters in depth, and systematic excavation was undertaken where the pits gave most promise of ancient vestiges. There has now been revealed a late Roman bath, which covers the entire northern part of the leveled hill. Although the building has not yet been completely uncovered, its general lines can be established from the regularity and symmetry of its plan. It seems very likely that the bath was originally an almost perfect rectangle, measuring about 60 meters along its north-south axis and apparently more from east to west. The facade faced the street denominated as R-4 on the plan of Mahmud al-Falaki, which was partially excavated by Adriani in the course of making soundings under the present Al-Amir Cinema. The frontal, easternmost part of the bath consisted of the frigidarium, only part of which has been revealed to date. Further to the

west, there have been uncovered portions of two large rooms, which may have served as tepidaria, though a considerable amount of burned clay deposited in their lower levels points to somewhat higher temperatures; a similar phenomenon is noted in the hypocausta and wall-chimneys.

The calidarium, occupying the entire center of the western part of the bath, is an oval room of unusual size, measuring approximately 25 x 10 meters. It is surrounded by nine semicircular and rectangular basins, plastered with waterproof cement and paved with marble slabs, and all connected with furnaces supplying hot water. The underground system of heating and canalization is fairly well preserved and should yield fascinating material for research. A system of cisterns uncovered in the southeastern sector of the site probably served to filter the muddy waters of the Nile. Rows of vaulted stone masonry chambers, originally serving as part of the city's water system, were later adapted as the basement of the bath.

The thick, red brick walls of the structure have been preserved in places to a height of six meters. The date of the complex, formerly thought to be in the fourth to fifth century A.D., may have to be considerably altered as excavations progress.

A second small three-room bath, probably belonging to a Late Roman villa, has turned up on the site, and walls and parts of ancient buildings of uncertain character and date have also come to light; determination of their nature should follow completion of the survey of the large bath.

Finds of later periods have by no means been lacking in significance. The upper layers of the excavated areas (between 10 and 16 meters above mean sea level) have yielded numerous Islamic potsherds of glazed redware and faience, all neatly stratified, and Egyptian or imported in origin. Three necropolises dating from the seventh, tenth, and twelfth centuries, as well as vestiges of Arabic habitations of the eighth, ninth, and eleventh centuries have also been revealed.

A more detailed description of all this important archaeological material is impossible in so short a communication. However, what has been described may suffice to indicate the significance of the site. The summation of the data collected by the Polish Center and the integration of the findings with the results of previous research in the area may put the queen city of the Mediterranean in a much more revealing light.

Recent Discoveries in Nubia

The most sensational recent find in Nubia has been that of the Egypt Exploration Society at Kasr Ibrim, some thirty miles north of Abu Simbel. This site is a picturesque fortress of the Roman Period, perched on a high rock overlooking the river. Within the ruinous walls of the fortress are a 12th century church built over the remains of an earlier Coptic church and later used as a mosque, and an uninscribed temple in Egyptian style. Under the collapsed walls of the church, the British excavators discovered a crypt with intact burials of early church dignitaries. The roofing slabs of the crypt were formed in part by ancient Egyptian stelae, one dated to the year 8 of

Amunhotep I, showing that Pharaoh was accompanied by his wife and his mother (or daughter?). According to Dr. Bernard V. Bothmer, who had the news from a returned colleague, the expedition also found a small granite obelisk of Hatshepsut and a fully inscribed Meroitic slab, the largest known. In the course of the excavations a jar with an intact leather scroll in Old Nubian came to light, as well as the body of the bishop with two great scrolls at his side, described by Mr. Millet on page 8 of this Newsletter.

The great Polish finds at Faras are no longer news. There, too, ancient churches were discovered, decorated with important early frescoes of Christ and the Virgin, Christian saints, and scenes from the Old and New Testaments. The Egyptian Gazette reported in February that sections of the frescoes have now been removed and sent to Khartum and Warsaw for preservation. Plans of the two large churches and of several smaller ones in the area have been completed.

Among the discoveries at Faras is a list of 27 bishops appointed by the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria. The tombs of some of these dignitaries have been uncovered, and an examination of the skulls indicates that some were Egyptians, some Nubians and Sudanese. In addition to these finds, the expedition has unearthed some 300 inscriptions in Nubian, Greek, and Coptic, which are now in process of being studied.

A Spanish mission, which began excavations in January in the vicinity of the village of Masmara, near Qasr Ibrim, is said to have discovered Roman burials and objects of art.

Work at Thebes

Dr. Bothmer reports that he has revisited the Polish excavations in the Theban necropolis at Deir el-Bahri, which were mentioned in Newsletter No. 51, p.14. The remains of the front wall of the funerary temple of Tuthmosis III have now been uncovered and enough of the plan has been revealed to show that the Hathor chapel bears the same relationship to the temple as the Hathor chapel of Hatshepsut bears to her temple. The place where the famous shrine of Tuthmosis III was found is clearly discernible. This shrine, now in the Cairo museum, shows the King being suckled by the Hathor cow.

Dr. Bothmer further reports that the Department of Antiquities has now traced the famous avenue of sphinxes from Luxor north almost to the police station and plans to continue the excavation until the Luxor avenue links up with that issuing from the temple of Khonsu. The Department is also working at the east end of the hypostyle hall at Karnak and at the third pylon. It has completed the huge shed to house the blocks from the Aten temple, which had been used as fill for later constructions in the great temple. The back wall of this shed is formed by the west wall of the Khonsu temple.

The Germans have closed their excavation of Tomb 386, belonging to the Eleventh Dynasty General Antef (see Newsletter 51, p. 13-14), after having entirely cleared the enormous forecourt. Newspapers report that several papyrus scrolls were found west of this tomb.

The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago has continued its recording of the fortified gate of Medinet Habu and of the tomb of Kheruef; the latter record is approaching completion.

According to the Egyptian Gazette, a Swiss mission has begun to explore the site of the funerary temple of Amunhotep III, of which little now is visible excepting the great colossi that guarded its approach, although a number of the many statues it once contained found their way into Western museums during the 19th century. Recently, remains of other statues have been unearthed in the vicinity. The Swiss mission will survey an area of fifty feddans, in an attempt to determine the extent of the temple and to locate surviving remains.

News from the Delta

Dr. Bothmer, one of our most faithful correspondents, reports a visit to Tell el-Maskhuta, which he regards as well worth consideration for future excavation, "regardless of whether it is ancient Pithom or not. It is high and dry, overlooking the Ismailiya Canal, and covered with debris of such quality as to indicate that the place has not been greatly despoiled." He adds that the Department of Antiquities has been digging at various places in Northern Egypt -- at Mit Yaish, at Huseneiya (better known as Tell Nebesheh, where they are tackling the cemetery, which Petrie apparently left untouched), at Sa el-Hagar (Sais), and at Taranis el-Arab, near es-Simballawein. Most of these undertakings are soundings, rather than full-fledged excavations, made to determine whether the Department should release ancient sites for modern cultivation.

Dr. Seton-Williams and her assistant had a successful six weeks at Buto, the Delta site granted to the Egypt Exploration Society. This site covers an area of about 175 acres and is around 56 feet above the level of the surrounding cultivation. According to Dr. Bothmer, the two ladies, accompanied by an architect, a draftsman, an engineer and a photographer, managed to map completely two of the three mounds included in the concession, to make soundings, and to draw plans for an expedition house. They found the days warm but the nights very cold, even in the spring of the year, and it is now generally agreed that the Delta is a region to be dug in the summer, especially since the ground water is too high for comfort at any other season. The EES group brought with them from England all their equipment, including tents and car, and they stressed the helpfulness of the Department of Antiquities in getting them speedily through customs at Alexandria.

News of Egyptian Museums

In the course of the many exploratory trips Dr. Bothmer has made during the past season, he visited the Municipal Museum in Suez, located at the entrance to the Canal in Port Tewfik, and found it to be "a jewel of a museum, very clean, well installed, well labeled, and well lighted, and containing a few choice objects in addition to a carefully selected group of archaeological specimens ranging in date from early prehistory down to Roman times. Among the fine pieces should be noted the earliest sphinx of ancient Egypt, that of King Radedef of Dynasty IV, and a head of the same king, both from Abu Roash, two good royal heads of the Eighteenth Dynasty in granite and with noses intact, and a good statue of Thetety of Dynasty VI, from Saqqara, companion to one in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The most likeable curator is Mr. Maher Salib."

Projects for two new museums are being studied by the Egyptian Government. One, to be constructed on an island at Aswan or elsewhere in Nubia, is envisaged for the housing of salvaged Nubian antiquities. A second is a special museum for jewelry, to be built in connection with the Egyptian Museum at Cairo.

An Exchange of Antiquities with France

The Egyptian Gazette of March 2nd reports that negotiations are under way which may result in the exchange of a "replica" (does this mean duplicate?) of a statue of Akhenaten in return for the "roof of an ancient temple that once existed 60 miles north of Thebes and is now in the Louvre Museum." This rather enigmatic item must refer to the famous zodiac of Denderah.

The Evacuation of Wadi Halfa

On May 14, on the occasion of the diversion of the Nile to a new channel to permit the completion of the great High Dam at Aswan, the Russian Premier prophesied that the dam would rank as "the eighth wonder of the world." Another wonder, accomplished with less fanfare, is the quiet evacuation of thousands of human beings from their ancestral homes in the area to be engulfed by an inland sea three hundred miles in length. Although the salvage of the ancient monuments has received world-wide publicity, the salvage of the dispossessed Sudanese villagers has rarely been front-page news. It is, nevertheless, a comparable and equally important accomplishment, involving international cooperation on a large scale.

Probably the largest single place in the region to be flooded is the Sudanese district of Wadi Halfa, with a population of some 50,000 persons. By the end of April, 11,000 of these persons had been resettled in Khashm el-Girba on the Atbara River, a tributary of the Upper Nile, eight hundred miles from their former homes. There they have been assigned 120,000 acres of virgin lands, to which they will go as pioneers, confronted with an unaccustomed climate, new agricultural conditions, and new neighbors -- the nomadic herdsmen of the southeastern Sudan.

Their problems, physical and psychological, will be many, but no pioneers in the history of the world have had their way so effectively prepared for them. To ease their adjustment, each householder found waiting for him a new and better house than the one he had left, each family was relocated among old friends in a village bearing the name of its former village. Landowners received two acres for every acre they relinquished and in addition have the privilege of farming fifteen additional acres cooperatively. The new area, unlike the old, is not entirely rainless, but a storage dam has been built on the Atbara River, from which canals for irrigation of farmlands are nearing completion. Until the first crops have been harvested, the newcomers will be provided with food. In addition to that furnished by the Sudanese Government, many tons of essential foods have been provided by the World Food Program, jointly sponsored by the United Nations and the Food and Agricultural Organization. Allocations awaiting the first immigrants included 3,600 tons of wheat from the United States, 1,200 tons of processed fruits from Australia,

and 460 tons of dried milk from Austria. The local sheikhs, too, have done their part. The first settlers from Wadi Halfa were greeted on their arrival with a gift of 50 cows and 90 sheep from the Shukri tribesmen who will be their neighbors.

The way has been smoothed for these pioneers, and in the long run they may well find that the move has been to their advantage. But for a conservative, sedentary people, leaving the land of their ancestors is a tragedy. Current reports picture touching scenes of farewell, in which weeping men and women lovingly stroked the walls of the houses that had long been their homes. It will be interesting to see, ten years from now, how far the immigrants from Wadi Halfa have been able to adjust themselves to their new environment.

PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE CENTER

Aldred, Cyril. "Dr. William C. Hayes," in Nature, 200, 1963, 1048-49.

A tribute to a greatly regretted Egyptologist by a former colleague and staunch friend.

. "The Parentage of King Siptah," in Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, 49, 1963, 41-48. In an effort to untangle the history of the end of the Nineteenth Dynasty, Mr. Aldred brings evidence to support the theory that Siptah was the son of Amenmesse by the Royal Wife T'ia and thus a descendant of a minor branch of the royal family and not (as has been claimed) a Syrian upstart. The author believes that, in order to support his claim to the throne, the boy-king was married to the widow of Seti II, Queen Twosre, who later briefly ruled in her own right.

. "Valley Tomb No. 56 at Thebes," in Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, 49, 1963, 176-78. It is here suggested that this tomb was not, as it has been held to be, a repository for the effects of Queen Twosre, after her own tomb, No. 14, had been usurped by Setnakhte, but that of an infant princess, presumably a daughter of Seti II and Twosre.

Goedicke, Hans. "The Alleged Military Campaign in Southern Palestine in the Reign of Pepi I (VIth Dynasty)," in Revista degli studi orientali, XXXVIII, 1963, 189-99. In this article, Professor Goedicke advances cogent reasons for concluding that the military campaigns of Weni, described in his biography, were not conducted on foreign soil but were directed against Semites settled in the Eastern Delta, over which territory the rulers of the Old Kingdom had not yet gained full control. He believes, from Weni's account and from two early representations of sieges, that these Semites lived in walled settlements, roughly equivalent to city states, and were not "sand-dwellers" or bedouins but sedentary peoples engaged in agriculture. His conclusion is that "there is no indication for any Egyptian activity on

Asiatic soil during the Old Kingdom, except for occasional expeditions to the mines of the Sinai Peninsula," which were accompanied by armed contingents. Professor Goedicke's comments on the word hryw-s, usually rendered as "sand-dwellers," are of exceptional interest.

. "The Egyptian Word for 'Comb'," in Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, 49, 1963, 173. Though combs were common in Egypt from the predynastic period onward, no word for this article is attested. The word nšī, contained in a list of belongings of a woman of the late New Kingdom is suggested as a possible equivalent.

. "The End of 'So, King of Egypt,'" in Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, 171, 1963, 64-66. Here, in a brief article, Professor Goedicke ends the long attempt to identify the "So, King of Egypt" of II Kings 17:4 with a known historical figure. "King So" is simply the result of a misunderstanding of the original text, which must have read "to Sais, to the King of Egypt." The author concludes that Tefnakhte was the ruler at Sais with whom Hoshea sought alliance against the Assyrians. An appended note to the article by Professor Albright gives textual and phonological support to Professor Goedicke's interpretation of the biblical passage.

. "Was Magic Used in the Harem Conspiracy Against Ramesses III? (P. Rollins and P. Lee)," in Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, 49, 1963, 71-92; fig., plates (transcription). The author's answer to the question he poses is a decided "No." Though former commentators on the fragmentary papyri here discussed have seen reference to magical practices in the texts, Professor Goedicke regards their deductions as misinterpretations. He finds, on the contrary, that we do not only gain from the fragments "a vivid picture of the actual execution of the plot but also learn about some of the preparations made." It is uncertain why the plot ultimately failed and resulted in the arrest of the conspirators. Or did it fail? It seems that the death of Ramesses III, though he survived the discovery of the plot by twenty-one days, must somehow be directly connected with the conspiracy. Other fragments of papyri relating to the affair are known to have existed in the nineteenth century of our era, but have now disappeared. It is not impossible that they may be re-discovered to aid in the solution of an ancient mystery.

Fischer, Henry George. Review of "Géographie de l'Égypte ancienne. Deuxième partie: La haute Égypte," by Pierre Montet," in American Journal of Archaeology, 67, 1963, 302-05. Though "Montet's Géographie may be recommended as a handy guide to the places and cults of ancient Egypt," in the opinion of the reviewer those using the volume must be on their guard against its many omissions and inaccuracies, some of which are itemized in this careful recension.

. "A Stela of the Heracleopolitan Period at Saqqara: the Osiris 'Iti,'" in Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde, 90, 1963, 35-41; plates. The principal interest of this limestone false door of the lector priest 'Iti, which is similar to other false doors from the same site, lies in the titulary of the owner and the fact that his name is introduced by the epithet "Osiris." The present monument is one of three stelae of the same period and provenience in which the reference to the deceased as the "Osiris" gives evidence that this royal prerogative, among others, was gradually being usurped by persons of means during the decline of the Memphite dynasties. The epithet occurs somewhat more frequently and, as here, always in connection with offerings, on the walls of burial chambers of the Sixth Dynasty and the period immediately following. The discussion of 'Iti's titles is of considerable interest. That designating him as "priest of Min, Lord of 'Ipw," is not only rare but an indication that 'Iti was probably a native of Akhmim. This, in conjunction with a couple of other similar cases, might suggest that "the Panopolite nome shared something of the same tradition that linked the neighboring Thinite province to Memphis long after the other Upper Egyptian nomes had become relatively independent of the central administration."

Hayes, William C. "The Formation of the Land," in Journal of Near Eastern Studies, XXIII, April, 1964. The premature death of Dr. Hayes cut short his work on a projected History of Egypt, so eagerly awaited by his friends and colleagues. He left completed only the first few chapters. These chapters are being published by the Journal of Near Eastern Studies, beginning in the April issue. The first instalment summarizes what is known of the geological history of the Nile Valley.

Leciant, Jean. "In Memoriam: Jean Sainte Fare Garnot (1908-1963)," in Bulletin de la Société française d'égyptologie, 36, 1963, 5-12; portrait. The many friends of Jean Garnot in the United States will read with melancholy agreement this sympathetic tribute of a friend and pupil to a colleague prematurely taken by death. All who have known Jean Garnot remember him not merely for his accomplishment but for his warmth of personality and his contagious enthusiasm for his subject and for life in general.

. Review of "Mythological Papyri," translated with an introduction by A. Piankoff. Edited with a chapter on the symbolism of the papyri by N. Rambova, New York, 1957 (Bollingen Series XI)," in Bibliotheca Orientalis, XX, 1963, 261-62. The work here reviewed is the third volume of "Egyptian Religious Texts and Representations" published by the Bollingen Foundation. It deals with funerary texts that are almost exclusively of the Twenty-first Dynasty and of Theban origin and furnish valuable insight into the religion and history of that period. Most of these documents have previously been published inadequately or not at all.

"Le sarcophage de Ouabset de la nécropole de Soleb," in Kush, XI, 1963, 141-58. Professor Leclant here describes the representations and translates the texts of an anthropoid sarcophagus from Soleb, discovered in 1960 by the Mission Michela Schiff Giorgini, University of Pisa. This sarcophagus is typical of those of the middle of the Eighteenth Dynasty showing decorations and inscriptions comparable to those of royal sarcophagi of the same epoch. It belonged to a man named Wabset, an "employee of the necropolis" or "quarryman," whose name is not otherwise known.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin, XXII, 7, March, 1964.

This well-illustrated number of the Bulletin is entirely devoted to the Department of Egyptian Art and contains contributions from three members of the staff of that Department, all of whom are members of the Center. Its contents are as follows:

Nora E. Scott (Associate Curator and Senior Member of the Staff). "Egyptian Jewelry," p. 223-34. Following a brief introductory account by Henry G. Fischer of plans for the reinstallation of the Egyptian galleries, Miss Scott presents a charming and informative article on the extraordinary collection of Egyptian jewelry to be seen in the reopened Jewelry Room of the Department. Much of this jewelry came from excavations conducted by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the article is enlivened by an account of its discovery and of the men and women who once wore it, as well as by a description of the problems encountered in reassembling ornaments found in relative chaos, the elements scattered and the linen strings that once held them long since crumbled to dust.

Henry G. Fischer, (Associate Curator in Charge of Egyptian Art). Two Royal Monuments of the Middle Kingdom Restored, p. 235-45. The first of the monuments here described is the torso of a statuette of Sesostri III, found at Lisht. This had been altered in antiquity for the use of a commoner, by the simple device of removing the royal uraeus and smoothing down the nemes headdress into the semblance of a bag wig. The work of alteration was done, however, sufficiently carelessly to permit the restoration of the small piece to something approximating its original appearance, and it is now an interesting, if somewhat battered, document for the study of Middle Kingdom royal portraiture. The second and more important monument was acquired as a gift during the past year. It is the top and part of the shaft of a red granite offering stand dedicated by Sesostri I to his father Amenemhet I, which had found its way to Louisville, Kentucky, probably late in the nineteenth century, there to be used in a modern fountain. Although the bowl of the stand was somewhat damaged and nearly two-thirds of the cylindrical shaft were missing, enough remained to permit a convincing restoration; the inscriptions, fortunately, had suffered only minor damage. The stand leads Dr. Fischer to a discussion of the function and decoration of offering stands in general. It is possible that the present stand or a

similar one may have been placed before the altar of Amenemhet I, found by the Museum's expedition to Lisht and now on display in the Egyptian Department.

Eric Young (Assistant Curator). "Sculptors' Models or Votives? In Defense of Scholarly Tradition," p. 246-56. Mr. Young here discusses a phenomenon of Egyptian art occurring chiefly in the third Century B.C., during the reign of the earlier Ptolemies. This consists of a group of minor sculptures long regarded as school-pieces serving as models but thought by some modern scholars to be votive offerings. Mr. Young leans toward the earlier interpretation of the function of these small pieces.

Oates, John F. "A Christian Inscription in Greek from Armenna in Nubia (Pennsylvania-Yale Excavations)," in Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, 49, 1963, 161-171; plate. A sandstone funerary stela discovered at Armenna West during the excavations directed by William K. Simpson, is a new addition to a group of eighteen similar stelae bearing a prayer for the dead taken from the liturgy of the Byzantine church. Though all of the dated stelae were inscribed between 1000 and 2000 A.D., the prayer is still to be found in the missal of the Orthodox Church. The text as it appears on the several stelae shows certain variations, including variant spellings apparently based on local pronunciation. Such divergencies "could only occur in an area where the use of Greek was alive and widespread" and seem to be an indication "that Greek was known and used in Nubia extensively in the eleventh and twelfth centuries A.D."

Schulman, Alan R. "Siege Warfare in Pharaonic Egypt," in Natural History, LXXIII, 1964, 13-21; illus., plates. In this readable and instructive article Professor Schulman outlines the development of Egyptian siege operations from a simple beginning in the Old Kingdom to a highly sophisticated climax in the Twenty-third Dynasty, when battering rams protected by mantalets, scaling ladders, ramps, towers, and catapults -- in short, most of the siege weapons known to the European Middle Ages -- were used to invest enemy strongholds.

Simpson, William Kelly. Heka-Nefer and the Dynastic Material from Toshka and Armenna (Publications of the Pennsylvania-Yale Expedition to Egypt, No. 1), New Haven and Philadelphia, 1963, 56 pp., illus., 26 plates, frontis. This handsome volume, based on field work, notes, and plans by the author and his assistants, Nicholas B. Millet, Edward L. B. Terrace, the architects Anthony B. Casendina and Peter Mayer, and James Delmege, photographer, is chiefly concerned with the work of the joint expedition of the Peabody Museum of Natural History of Yale University and the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania during the first part of the season of 1961. Preliminary reports of this expedition have been noted in previous Newsletters (Nos. 42 ff.), and it is a pleasure to see the definitive publication beginning so promptly. Among the many inter-

esting results of the investigation recorded in this first volume is the description of the tomb of Heka-Nefer (known for a century and a half but never thoroughly recorded) and the definite identification of this Prince of Mi'am with the chieftain of the same name in the scene of Nubian tribute in the tomb of Huy, viceroy of Nubia under Tutankhamun. Also of great interest are a stela of Horemhet, an official under Amenemhet II, which records an expedition into the desert in search of a rare stone, perhaps carnelian, and a jar sealing of Dynasty I, probably of the reign of Hor-Aha, which suggests an even earlier penetration of Nubia than that attested by the recently found pottery and sealings of the Old Kingdom at Buhen.

. "The Vizier Weha'u in Papyrus Lythgoe and Ostr Moscow 4478," in Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, 49, 1963, 172. A further brief comment on the literary fragment published by the author in JEA 46, 1960, 65-70 (see Newsletter 42, July 1961), in which he suggests that an historic person may possibly have lain behind the name given in a fictitious list.

Thomas, Elizabeth. "P₃ hr hni' hnw n hnw hni', a Designation of the Valley of the Kings," in Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, 49, 1963, 57-63. Miss Thomas suggests rendering a much-discussed phrase as "the enclosed (or forbidden) necropolis of the interior," and considers it to refer to the Biban el-Moluk. The phrase occurs frequently in full and in abbreviation and has been variously interpreted. Miss Thomas, who has long been engaged in a study of the royal necropolises, brings years of research to her convincing rendering. A note appended to her article appeals for hitherto unpublished material on the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens, particularly in connection with tombs now partly or wholly inaccessible.

Religious Texts of the New Kingdom

Dr. Alexandre Piankoff has recently completed his publication of the hieroglyphic text of the Book of Gates as written in the royal tombs of Thebes. This vast publication was begun in 1939, in collaboration with Charles Maystre, but was interrupted in 1944. It was resumed by Dr. Piankoff in 1961 and is now finished.

Another important religious composition, the Litany of Re, with photographs of texts, translation, and commentary, is to appear next Fall. This will form the fourth volume of the Bollingen Series of Egyptian Religious texts, the first three being The Tomb of Ramesses VI, The Shrines of Tut-Ankh-Amun, and Mythological Papyri (see page 21). The Litany is one of the most important religious compositions of the Egyptian New Kingdom. The oldest known version is inscribed on the shroud of Tuthmosis III, now in the Egyptian Museum of Cairo. In the royal tombs the Litany is preceded by a title and a representation of the solar disc descending into the Netherworld. It occurs

in the tombs of Seti I, Ramesses II, Menephtah, Amenmes, Siptah, Seti II, Ramesses III, Ramesses IV, and (in a shortened form) Ramesses IX.

There is a project to publish in France the tomb of Ramesses I in color. Photographs, plan, and translations of all the texts in this tomb have already appeared in the Bulletin of the French Institute, Cairo (Alexandre Piankoff, "La tombe de Ramses I," BIFAO, LVI, 189-200; plan and 9 plates).

Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt II, 1963

The Editor of the Newsletter has received with gratitude a number of offprints from members who have contributed to Volume II of the Center's Journal. Since the majority of readers of the Newsletter are subscribers to the Journal, it seems superfluous to note in detail the various articles contained in this year's issue. It may not come amiss, however, to give once more, for the benefit of non-subscribers, the Table of Contents of this second volume. It should be added that copies of both Volume I and Volume II are still available at the nominal price of \$8.00 the copy. It might also be added that contributions of articles for Volume III must be in the hands of the Editor, Edward L.B. Terrace, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, 02115, by July 1, 1964.

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